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ASQUITH MAKES REPLY TO SPEECH OF CHANCELLOR

English Premier Says Britain Not Defeated, Not Going to Be Defeated Nor Assume Attitude of Defeated Adversary

TO MAKE PEACE
HER OWN TERMS

Charges German Imperial Chancellor With Misquoting His Language and Distorting Its Obvious Meaning and Intention

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
LONDON, April 10.—On the occasion of a government reception to visiting diplomats at Lancaster house tonight, Premier Asquith took occasion to reply to the speech recently delivered in the reichstag by the imperial German chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Those present included Earl Kitchener, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir Edward Grey, J. Austen Chamberlain, Sir Walter Runciman, Lewis Harcourt, Viscount Bryce, A. J. Balfour, and Lord Robert Cecil. The premier in proposing the toast, "Our Guests," referred to von Bethmann-Hollweg's claim to readiness on the part of Germany to negotiate peace, and said:

"The German chancellor wants us to assume the attitude of a defeated to a victorious adversary. But we are not defeated and we are not going to be defeated."

Reiterating that the ententes would make peace on their own terms, Mr. Asquith proceeded.

"The chancellor first misquoting my language, then proceeds to distort its obvious meaning and intention. Great Britain and France entered the war not to strangle Germany or wipe her off the map of Europe, not to destroy or mutilate her national life; certainly not to interfere with, to use the chancellor's language, the free exercise of her peaceful endeavors."

"As a result of the war, we intend to establish the principle that international problems must be handled by free negotiations on equal terms between free peoples, and that settlements shall no longer be hampered or governed by overmastering dictation of a government controlled by a military caste. That is what I mean by the destruction of Prussia—nothing more, but nothing less."

Referring to the fate of Serbia and Montenegro, the premier said:

"We are in this struggle, the champions not only of treaty rights but of the independent status and free development of weaker countries. In the circumstances, cynicism could hardly go further than in the chancellor's claim that it is for Germany—all powers—to insist, when peace comes, upon giving various races a chance for free evolution along the lines of their mother tongue and national individuality."

Apparently this principle is to be applied, I suppose, on approved Prussian lines both in Poland and Belgium."

Contenting that the Poles have had an illuminating experience of the German ideas of a free evolution Mr. Asquith continued:

"The attempt to Germanize Poland has been for the last twenty years at once the strenuous purpose and colossal failure of Prussian domestic policy. Nobody knows this better than the chancellor, for he has been one of its principal instruments."

"The wholesale strikes of Polish children against the employment of the German language, the barbarous flag-

NEW DIVISIONS SENT AGAINST FRENCH FAIL TO BREAK THE LINE

BIG FURNITURE TRUCK
PLUNGES INTO ARROYO

BISBEE, April 10.—Four people, riding a truck load of furniture, entering Bisbee, were seriously injured when the motor was pushed off the side of the road into a deep arroyo. A congestion of traffic at the particular point caused the accident. A Mexican who was helping the transfer man with the load suffered possibly fatal wounds. The others, including a woman, will live.

DEBATE BEGINS ON FREE SUGAR REPEAL MOVE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The day in congress:

The Senate
Met at 11 a. m.

Debate was begun on resolution to repeal free sugar clause of the tariff. Investigation was resumed into alleged sisal monopoly before agricultural sub-committee.

Judiciary committee considered sub-committee report recommending confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis to the supreme court.

The senate rejected, 41 to 25, Senator Lodge's amendment to sugar tariff bill providing for duty on coal tar dye imports.

Adjourned at 5:15 p. m. to 11 a. m. Tuesday.

The House
Met at 11 a. m.

Discussion of rivers and harbors bill continued.

U. S. Attorney Marshall appeared before a sub-committee to testify regarding his claim of a sub-committee investigating impeachment proceedings against him.

House adjourned at 6:14 p. m. to 11 a. m. Tuesday.

The senate late today rejected 41 to 25 an amendment by Senator Lodge to include a tariff on coal tar dyes in the bill providing for the retention of the present tariff of a cent a pound on sugar until 1920. Senator Norris of Nebraska was the only republican voting with the democrats against the amendment.

The senate made a rapid progress on the sugar measure, which is a substitute for the house resolution repealing the free sugar provision of the present tariff law, and was about to pass it when Senator Works of California announced that he wished to offer an amendment which would not be ready, until tomorrow. Under the agreement reached Friday a final vote will be taken before adjournment tomorrow.

Senator Lodge in offering his dye-stuff duty amendment declared he would submit it to a vote without a referendum, but a lively debate followed. Senator Simmons, on learning that the duties proposed were similar to those in the Hill bill pending in the house, declared they would approximate 75 per cent, and urged that the amendment be defeated.

Senator Underwood, author of the present tariff law, explained that the 30 per cent duty now imposed on dyes had existed since enactment of the Dingley law by acquiescence of the dye manufacturers. Textile manufacturers, chief purchasers of dyes,

Without Pause, German Crown Prince Takes Advantage of Evacuation of Bethincourt Salient and Starts Strong Offensive

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

Without pause, the German crown prince, taking advantage of the evacuation of the Bethincourt salient by the French and the occupation of that position by the Germans, has thrown several divisions against the new French line, but so far has been unable to break that line at any point.

The bombardment of the whole front west of the Meuse is of increasing intensity on both sides. Germans moving down along the Haucourt-Bethincourt line attacked the French position south of the Forges brook. Here they had to face the full fury of the French guns, which cost them heavy losses.

The French front along the strategy sector extending from Le Mort Homme to Chumieres remained unmoved and further attempts to take it by assault were arrested by the French curtain of fire.

The French still hold their positions in the Callette wood, which has been the scene of heavy fighting, and against which German attacks have been directed daily.

The last remaining mine crater taken recently by the Germans from the British at St. Eloi has been recaptured by King George's men, who also were able in their attack to establish themselves in German trenches running southwest from the crater.

From the Dyina river to the lower Stripa there has been sporadic fighting between the Russians and the Germans.

Considerable activity by the airmen of both sides also has been shown. Near Komor, in the Priest marsh region, a German attack, launched by means of boats, broke down under the Russian force, while on the lower Stripa the Russians captured a German trench and held it against counter attacks, inflicting heavy casualties on the Germans.

In Asiatic Turkey the Russians have penetrated to the region of Diarbek, while in the district of Bitlis several Turkish attacks have been repulsed. South of Lake Urmiah region the invaders apparently are coming up with the Turkish main forces, the latest official report announcing that engagements fought with the large numbers of Kurds, the Kurds were supported by regular Turkish infantry.

In Mesopotamia the British, in their attempts to relieve their compatriot besieged at Kut-el-Amara, attempted to break the Turkish lines but failed, according to a British official communication. The floods are still badly hampering the movements of the British.

The Italians have penetrated advanced Austrian trenches in the Tonale road near Speri and have set on fire with their guns the town of Coldonazzo in the Sugana valley. Vienna reports. Otherwise on the Austro-Italian front there have been only bombardments.

Six British and two neutral steamers, one of the latter a Norwegian and the other Spanish have met with disaster as the result of mines or torpedoes. Five of the vessels had been in the American trade.

The British premier has explained what he means by "the destruction of the military domination of Prussia," saying: "We intend to establish the principle that international problems must be handled by free and equal terms between free peoples and that this settlement shall no longer be hampered or held back by the over-

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, called at the state department late today to discuss the situation with Secretary Lansing and gain information for his government as to the views of the United States. His visit was fruitless. He was with the secretary for less than five minutes, and learned that Mr. Lansing was not in a position to enter into a discussion because he had no official information concerning the contents of the forthcoming German note. The ambassador will call again when the note has been received.

cabled, that the reports of the commanders of submarines which might possibly have been involved in an attack on the Sussex, make it absolutely certain that the Sussex was not destroyed by a German torpedo.

Likewise, Germany denies responsibility for the sinking of the other steamers, evidence having been adduced at the investigation show that no blame attached to Germany.

SAYS DE FACTO TROOPS CANNOT HANDLE VILLA

General Gavira Announces Forces of De Facto Government In Position to Control Situation If Americans Are Withdrawn

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

EL PASO, Texas, April 10.—General Gabriel Gavira, Carranza commander at Juarez, tonight announced that the forces of the de facto government were in a position to take immediate control of the Villa situation if the American troops withdrew.

General Gavira's statement was made in connection with the announcement of Major General Scott, chief of the American army staff, that the purpose of the expeditionary force would be considered accomplished when the Villista bands were dispersed or "as soon as the troops of the de facto government are able to relieve them of the work."

"We have more men than enough now," said General Gavira. "If we were able to overcome Villa when he had 70,000 men and plenty of supplies, we ought to be able to dispose of him now when his numbers have dwindled down to a few hundreds. But it is a big territory to operate on and a single man has more chance to escape and hide than a large force would have. However, on account of Villa's wounded condition we think he will be taken soon. If not, it is hardly likely that without proper surgical care he will survive for long."

The arrival of General Bertani in Juarez gave renewed force to the reports that General Gavira has been ordered to the field. Nothing was learned of the whereabouts of General Petronilo Hernandez, who was said to have been named as successor to General Gavira and who was expected to reach Juarez today.

General Gavira said today that the trials of the men implicated in the plot to seize Juarez in the interest of Felix Diaz had been practically completed.

Interest in the pursuit of Villa and the diplomatic situation at Washington was largely diverted today, as far as the border was concerned, to the reported raising of a new revolutionary standard by Gen. Salazar.

General Salazar, who has been living here, was one of the best known of the Huera generals. He is believed to have crossed the border near Ojinaga after issuing a statement denouncing Carranza for bringing about "the invasion" of Mexico by Americans and declaring his intention to defend the "sacred soil of his native land."

Salazar enjoys the reputation of being one of the ablest of the Mexican generals. It was reported here today by men who have been closely associated with him that he intends to declare for Felix Diaz. It is known that up to a short time ago Salazar was in the greatest poverty. He complained bitterly that on account of his "persecution" by Americans he was forced to live on the charity of the American government. These men, however, he received a large sum of money and repaid several debts he had incurred.

There are a number of Americans here who were on intimate terms with the vanished general, who was willing to admit individual Americans to his friendship while never discussing his hostility toward the American government. These men claim that Salazar has a very large following in northern Chihuahua and that hundreds, if not thousands of the Carranza soldiers, who fought under him in previous campaigns, will gladly follow their old leader if he summons them.

A story was current here tonight that Salazar was in hiding in Juarez but as this was hardly possible without the connivance of the Carranza officials, it was not generally credited.

Reports received here by American mining concerns state that there has been extensive looting of stores and warehouses in Parral and in towns in that district. Some damage is said to have been done to American property but its extent is not known. The looting is said to have been the result of desperate conditions of the

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**BARNES DENIES
WILL NOT OPPOSE
COLONEL ROOSEVELT**

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, April 10.—William Barnes, former chairman of the republican state convention, in a statement issued today, attacked former President Roosevelt and denied a published report that he would oppose the nomination by the republican party of Mr. Roosevelt for the presidency.

"This year," Mr. Barnes asserted, "the personal candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt for president of the United States is based upon Americanism, and such sporadic support as he is receiving comes from his declaration in behalf of proper national defense."

Mr. Roosevelt is not responsible for any natural phenomenon nor has he a patent on the obvious. That this country should be properly defended, as it is not defended now, is not open to debate."

FALL DECLARES CARRANZA IS NOT COOPERATING AND THAT BORDER LEFT UNPROTECTED

Columbus Guard Increased
Suppressed Excitement At Quarters

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 10.—Increased precautions to guard the military base at Columbus and the American line of communication, the arrival of a number of strangers in town and what seemed to be an air of suppressed excitement about military headquarters all contributed today to the belief that the authorities here believe there are about to be important developments in the punitive campaign in Mexico. Whether these developments concern operations in the field or new steps to be taken in the United States looking toward the capture of Villa could not be learned.

Because of the delay in communication due to the work of extending the range of the wireless field station to a point in the vicinity of Satevo, closer to the camp of General Pershing, no reports concerning the progress of the advance in the American detachments were received today. It was expected, however, that communication would be reestablished during the night.

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CALLES IS TO INSPECT HIS BORDER TROOPS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DOUGLAS, ARIZ., April 10.—General Elias Calles, de facto military governor of Sonora, will return to the border for an inspection of the troops stationed along the Chihuahua-Sonora line, in a day or two, according to advices received tonight from Nogales. Consul Ives G. Leveier confirmed the fact that General Calles intended to return but said he would not arrive in Agua Prieta for a week.

Consul Leveier accompanied General Calles when he went to Empalme last week to receive the command of the de facto forces in the southern part of the state from General Francisco R. Serrano, who has been appointed first assistant secretary of war for the de facto government. He denied that there was any unpleasantness between the two generals. The transfer was informal and occupied but a few minutes. General Serrano handed General Calles a complete list of troops and armament, then going to Hermosillo to bid his friends goodbye. He went from Hermosillo to Mazatlán, Sinaloa and from there to Guadalupe, to join General Alvaro Obregon, de facto war secretary.

General Calles' first official act after receiving command of the Yaqui expeditionary forces was to name General Rafael Estrada as the commander of the Yaqui valley. Estrada, he said, "The Yaquis are confined to the mountain regions, the consul said, and are not causing any serious trouble."

Copies of a decree promulgated early this month by General Calles including the state tax levy on vacant city lots were received here today. The taxes are graduated according to the value of the property, first class

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IF VICTORIOUS COUNTRY NEED MAKE NO EXCUSE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

BERLIN, (Via Amsterdam to London) April 10.—The German war minister, General Adolf Wild von Hohenborn, has made the following statement in the reichstag:

"I refrain from making any extended statement to you on the military situation as the daily reports from headquarters enable the nation to follow the satisfactory developments of military affairs on all the fronts. Our army reports are phrased with military brevity but, in contrast with those of our enemies, they are always true."

"A victorious country has no need to make excuses. That we have been victorious a glance at the map shows. This our enemies also know, though they do not admit it. That we shall be victorious throughout until the glorious end is guaranteed by the heroism of the army, the united will of the people, the moral strength of the nation and an abundance of all things necessary to carry on the war."

Speaking of the Verdun offensive, the war minister said:

"These are not, as our enemies pretend to believe, the last efforts of an exhausted nation but the hammer blows of a strong unconquerable people provided with sufficient human reserves and all necessary means of backing up the hammer blows, which will be repeated until our adversaries are weary."

To attain our aim I have set to work with all my skill. A hundred meters of trenches have more value for me than the finest speeches. "This war will not be terminated by speeches about victory, but by strong blows on the battlefields and strong will at home to hold on to the end. The words 'hold on' do not adequately express the necessity of the national will backing up the work of

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LAWYER AND EIGHT OTHERS ARE ARRESTED WHEN SALAZAR FLEES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

EL PASO, April 10.—Efigenio Baca, one of the best known lawyers in the southwest, formerly district attorney in Socorro, N. M., and prominent in republican politics in that state, was arrested here tonight in connection with the flight over the border of General Salazar yesterday.

Eight Mexicans, all of whom have played important parts in Mexican politics at one time or another, were arrested at the same time. They were General Ignacio Morelos Zaragoza, who was in command at Tampico under Huerta when the arrest of American marines precipitated the crisis which led to the occupation of Vera Cruz, and General Marcelo Caravea, a former lieutenant of Orozco. All eight are said to have been working in the interests of Felix Diaz, a fact which supports the theory that Salazar proposed to declare for that leader.

Baca has represented Salazar at the latter's trials for gun running, conspiracy against American neutrality and perjury. In each case he succeeded in having his client acquitted. After his first arrest, Salazar escaped from the jail in Albuquerque and made an abortive attempt to start a revolution in Sonora. Baca was indicted as an accomplice in the escape but was acquitted.

Baca was later released after he had been examined by secret service agents as to his relations with Salazar. The secret service men also searched his room at the hotel where he was stopping but were unable to find anything which would connect him with Salazar's disappearance.

Senator from New Mexico After Personal Investigation of Conditions Makes Sensational Report to Officials In Washington

MEXICANS COULD
HAVE TAKEN VILLA

Says On His Retreat, Villa's First Camp Was Within Five Miles of Carranza Soldiers Who Refused to Attack Him

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Senator Fall of New Mexico, who, at the request of republican senators, went to the border immediately after Villa's raid on Columbus to investigate general conditions there, declared in a letter received today by Senator Gallinger, the minority leader, that Carranza troops were not cooperating with the American expedition in any way or making any attempt to attack Villa. He complained that the border patrol was not being maintained in adequate force, and said an unguarded gap of nine miles had made the Columbus raid possible.

The letter was written in El Paso, April 14. It quoted an unnamed authority as saying that unless a more satisfactory use of the Mexican railroads were made possible within one week, the American troops must withdraw, and said reliable information had reached the senator that Villa had not been wounded.

"The Mexicans," said the letter, "have made no attempts to attack Villa at all, and have not in any way been cooperating with our forces or attempting to check Villa's retreat or to assist in his capture. On his retreat Villa's first camp was within five miles of 700 Carranza soldiers to whom Ramon Reyes reported and whom he pleaded with to accompany him to attack Villa's 300 men. The Carranza force refused."

Describing in detail the Columbus raid from information gathered from Columbus officials, Senator Fall said the bandits had made their way into the heart of the town, looted two stores, and set fire to several buildings before an alarm was given. With the aid of a machine gun placed within 20 feet of the American army hospital, he said, the Mexicans then fought with the citizens of the town for 50 minutes before the troops, stationed behind the hospital, appeared.

The letter referred to the Mexican trenches near the border facing the border at Juarez and other border towns. He said stories of concentration of Carranza troops along the border had been exaggerated, but that he was reliably informed that Carranza commanders could put 800 men into Agua Prieta within five hours and that virtually all of the Carranza troops in the state of Chihuahua were stationed along the Mexican central railway within one to ten hours from Juarez.

"I, however, have absolutely no fear of an attack from Mexicans," Senator Fall added, "under any circumstances, except through Indian tactics such as pursued by Villa at Columbus or where the Mexicans are in overwhelming numbers."

The senator said that at the time he wrote there was no border patrol west of Douglas, and had been none between the Gibson ranch and Hachita, 30 miles to the west. He declared Villa sympathizers were overrunning virtually all of northern Mexico and that Villa easily could capture Chihuahua, where the garrison was friendly to him.

"In the Torreón, Parral and Santa Rosalia districts," said the letter, "Villa has many friends and one of his leaders, Canuto Reyes, is said to have 1500 armed men constantly cutting communications and threatening the Garrison at Torreón."

The districts mentioned are among those in which American troops now

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More Evidence Of Illegal Operations Of Submarines

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Investigation of recent attacks on unarmed merchant vessels carrying Americans has developed such a convincing array of evidence pointing to illegal submarine operations that the United States government has determined the resultant grave situation cannot be cleared up by the German note denying that a German submarine torpedoed the English Channel Steamer Sussex and disclaiming blame for attacks on other ships inquired about by Ambassador Gerard.

The news that Ambassador Gerard would be handed the German disclaimer had been forecast in press reports and today's announcement that he would receive the note did not cause surprise.

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing still are waiting both for the communication from Berlin and for a further information from other sources. Much importance is attached to an affidavit and evidence gathered by the American embassy at Paris and due to reach New York Thursday on the liner St. Paul. It was learned today, too, that Mr. Lansing is awaiting the outcome of an inquiry at Paris about the case of the liner Patria, which a torpedo was alleged to have been fired at some time ago.

German Note In Hands Of American Embassy Today

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

BERLIN, (Via London) April 11.—The German note in response to inquiries of the American government regarding the channel steamer Sussex and the steamers Englishman, Manchester, Engleer, Eagle Point and Berwindville will be transmitted to the American embassy tonight or Tuesday morning.

The note declares, as previously

Believe U. S. Troops Soon Be In Contact With Villa

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SAN ANTONIO, April 10.—Dispatches from the front indicating contact with the Villa troops were awaited with anxiety at headquarters by General Funston, who realized the dangerous position in which the commanding officers of the cavalry detachments beyond Satevo had placed themselves. Just where the American advanced column was, or which was pursuing Villa in the vicinity of Parral, was unknown here, and the difficulties General Pershing has with communication made it a matter of guessing whether another engagement had been fought.

It was assumed that Colonel Brown and Colonel Dodd were continuing their hard riding along the trails about Parral in pursuit of Villa, who was reported by Mexican officials to have been in that district forty-eight hours earlier.

General Pershing continued to carry on the campaign without sign of limiting the activities of his men and no indication was given that any check would be made. So far as headquarters officials were informed, the American troops are in Mexico to get Villa and no one has told them where to stop.